

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 1, 1928

No. 26

Japan, Now One of World's Leading Industrial Nations, Imports Canadian Wheat to Help Feed Her 80,000,000 People

New Max Milling Capacity of 32,000 Barrels a Day—Use Blend of Half Canadian Hard Wheat for Domestic Flour—Pool Representatives Surprised at Tremendous Progress Japan Is Making — President Wood Explains Feeding Method to Leading Rice Growers and Sugar Growers

By GEORGE McIVOR

We arrived at Yokohama after a very pleasant trip, on the 21st of August, and were there met by representatives of the various Japanese trading companies and mills. At Yokohama we found that practically no reconstruction work was in progress in the city proper. We found that the reason for this was that the

Japanese Government are not so certain that there might not be a recurrence of earthquakes in this particular district, and they have decided to withhold reconstruction for several years until such time as conditions warrant the building of a new city. They have in mind a plan which will enable them to build a very beautiful city on the present site. Meanwhile Yokohama is virtually a steel and tent city, all buildings being of sheet metal construction and augmented by considerable tents. However, as far as the industrial section is concerned this section is being rapidly rebuilt, and there is now under construction at Tsurumi an 8,000-barrel flour mill which will be the largest single flour mill in the Orient. Tsurumi is one of the largest industrial districts in Japan, and as it is virtually part of the city of Yokohama and shares in the very fine harbor of Yokohama the expansion of this particular district will be of considerable importance.

From Yokohama we journeyed to Tokyo and there found a very beautiful city which would compare most favorably with any of the American cities, and at which place we found very little trace of the large earthquake as a reconstruction policy has enabled all buildings to be repaired, and there are many new buildings under course of construction. We had very interesting discussions with the heads of the large trading firms at Tokyo, and explained to them just what was involved in the tremendous business organization known as the Canadian Pool, of which the Alberta Pool is a very important section. We found that these firms were very well satisfied with the treatment they had received from the Pool and were anxious that the pleasant relationship which exists between us at the present time should continue.

From Tokyo we rode on trains about one hundred miles to a place called Nikko which contains the most beautiful temples in the whole island of Japan. Nikko is not unlike our own Lake Louise, although the mountains are by no means as large and everything is on a smaller scale, but at the same time it is a very beautiful section of the island, and the weather was better than it had been for forty years. We found that the mountains were quite cool after Tokyo.

From Nikko we returned to Tokyo, and accompanied by representatives of the various companies we rode by train to Kobe, which is in the southern part of the island. Kobe

This article describes the first part of the trip through the Orient of President M. W. Wood and Geo. McIvor, Western Sales Manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd. Mr. McIvor has just returned to Calgary, while Mr. Wood went on to Australia.

is the largest port in the Orient as far as imports are concerned, and while there are no flour mills in Kobe proper a good deal of the wheat business of Japan is conducted through this port. During the trip from Tokyo to Kobe we interviewed the manager of one of the large mills at Nagoya, which is an important milling

centre. From Kobe we journeyed on to Shimane, and from there left by boat to Korea.

I think that Mr. Wood will agree with me that Japan was indeed a surprise. The progress that has been made by these people in the last thirty years has been tremendous, and Japan is now one of the leading industrial nations of the world. We found that every foot of available soil which could grow anything was being used and that even the hill-sides were being used for the growth of tea. The big crop in Japan, of course, is rice. The average Japanese farmer's holdings is about an acre and a half of ground, and from this area he must raise sufficient to keep his family and himself and he finds that the production of rice is probably the most profitable one that he can obtain. Japanese rice is considered the best rice in the world, and they find a ready export market for a big quantity. The present population of Japan is very close to eighty million people and this population is increasing at the rate of eight hundred thousand per year.

The fact that less than twenty per cent. of the entire island is suitable for cultivation gives the Japanese a very severe problem as far as the sustenance of this vast population is concerned. It means Japan must develop industrially rather than agriculturally, and it means further from year to year Japan must import a good big quantity of their food. I mentioned previously that a good deal of Japanese rice was exported; therefore, this rice must be replaced by something else and the imports consist largely of an inferior quality of rice from Saigon and Bangkok, and also of importation of wheat. Japan now has a milling capacity of about 32,000 barrels a day, and as they are increasing the mill at Tsurumi from 4,000 to 8,000 barrels the milling capacity will be increased to 36,000 barrels. The importation of wheat is from Australia, Pacific Coast of United States, and from Canada. Japanese millers have found that the ideal blend for domestic use is one-half Canadian hard wheat and one-half soft wheat; consequently, they buy from Canada one-half their requirements and one-half is from Australia and Pacific Coast of the United States. A good deal of the flour in Japan is not for bread making but for pastry, noodles, soft food, etc.; this is the reason they prefer a blend of hard and soft wheat.

(Continued on page 2)



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Success in Election Proves U.F.A. On the Right Road

Given Progressive Friends a Chance to
Consider Our Plan of Organization—
Warrants Further Efforts on
Our Part

Editor, "The U. F. A.":

The great victory on election day proves conclusively that the U. F. A. is sound and on the road to better things.

It also gives the Progressive friends who did not follow our plan of organization, a chance to analyze their position and make their choice between progress or oblivion, as they are on the verge of the latter.

The results surely warrant further effort on our part.

L. McCOMB.

Revelay, Alberta.

Former U.F.W.A. Director Sends Congratulations

"I cannot tell you how glad I was to read in the papers that eleven U. F. A. members had been elected," writes Mrs. Mary Paoche, formerly U. F. W. A. Director for Bow River, now of Chicago. "I am so proud of our men, Garland, Gardiner, Kennedy, and Will Irvine is fact, all of them. My hearty congratulations to all and every one of our U.F.A. men and women who cannot be swayed by party talk."

NEW FEDERAL CABINET

Appointments to the new Federal Cabinet were officially announced on Sept. 29th as follows:

Prime Minister—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.
Finance—Hon. J. A. Ridd.
Justice—Hon. Ernest Lapointe.
Railways—Hon. C. A. Dunning.
Interior—Hon. Chas. Stewart.
Public Works—Hon. J. C. Elms.
Agriculture—Hon. W. R. Mackintosh.
Trade and Commerce—Hon. Jas. Macdonald.
Customs and Excise—Hon. W. D. Suter.
Health and D.C.R.—Hon. Dr. J. M. King.
Immigration—Hon. Robert Peake.
Postmaster-General—Hon. P. J. Vernet.
Marine and Fisheries—Hon. P. J. A. Caron.
Solicitor-General—Hon. Louis Robitaille.
Secretary of State—Fernand Robitaille.
Labor—Hon. Peter Hendon.
Without Portfolio—Senator Dandurand.
J. L. Riddell will be made Minister of National Defense. It was announced, when a suit could be found for him.

WHY, INDEED?

While the Albertan is seeking answers to certain political questions, from the Herald, they might ask them why was a man like Scratch given the Conservative nomination in Bow River. Why was not such a man as A. L. Smith placed in the field? Scratch's candidature, and the support given him by Hon. R. B. Bennett and Mr. Smith, was certainly a waste of effort. It might have been different if a strong exponent of Conservative principles had been running, but it is doubtful. This man Guy who ran a poor third in East Calgary, also might be explained away if the inner secrets were known. It looks as if he was played for a certain placatory sports known as "sucker"—Brooks Bulletin.

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THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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Vol. V.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 1, 1939

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EDITORIAL

AN UNFAIR CRITICISM

In introducing proportional representation in the cities of Edmonton and Calgary and the preferential ballot in single member constituencies, the last Alberta Legislature voted not the clause in the U. F. A. legislative program of 1931 referring to electoral reform. This the Calgary Albertan describes as a "gerrymander" and suggests that the U. F. A. gained some substantial advantage by the change from the old to the reformed system.

The Albertan is unfair and incorrect. The number of U. F. A. representatives would have been just the same under the old as under the new system. In one instance, a Liberal would have been elected in place of a U. F. A. representative and in Bow Valley, Ben Plummer would have been elected instead of J. T. Shaw. If the electoral reforms made by the U. F. A. be a "gerrymander", then Mr. Shaw's election by a majority of one vote was the result of a gerrymander. Mr. Plummer under the old system would have been elected by 22 votes. Mr. Shaw was elected under the new system by a Conservative second choice.

The introduction of proportional representation in Edmonton and Calgary gave the Conservatives one and Labor two more representatives than they would have elected under the old system. Does the Albertan suggest that the Conservatives and Labor were not entitled to these seats? Mr. Plummer was elected at the head of the poll in Edmonton by an overwhelming majority, and would have been just as easily elected under the old system. The U. F. A. gained an advantage in the general election by virtue of the change from the old to the new system of voting. The reform they introduced marked a distinct advance as compared with the old system.

EDUCATION IN THE PRINCIPLES OF CO-OPERATION

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the excellent essay on "Co-operation" written by Miss Nellie Thomas of Chaffey, in response to the offer of two prizes made by the directors of the Manville Co-operative Association, Limited.

The essay is a credit to the writer, and to the association which has undertaken as one of its activities the inculcation of the minds of young Albertans of a thorough understanding of the spirit and practice of the co-operative movement,

which in various forms is steadily gaining ground in rural Alberta.

Whether the training which she has received at school is in any measure responsible for the firm grasp of the principles of the movement which Miss Thomas displays, we do not know. We are convinced, however, that the presentation of these principles in simple form, to all Alberta young people, is of vital importance to the future of this Province. The growth of co-operative marketing, upon the success of which our future economic stability and progress so largely depend, is alone sufficient to demonstrate the need for the most widespread education among our young people, as insurance for the future, in a knowledge of the new ideas which underlie all co-operative practice.

In the development of such an understanding, a very good beginning is being made in agricultural schools, where attention is being given to the principles and practice of co-operative marketing. We believe that in a Province which is so largely dependent upon agriculture as Alberta the teaching of the principles of co-operation should find a place in the curricula of our educational institutions, from the elementary school to the university. These principles are simple, and their soundness is beyond question. Except in the most reactionary portions of Eastern Canada, few public men and few newspapers would venture to challenge them. In their successful application in practice the agricultural future of Alberta is bound up. They are the principles of the United Farmers of Alberta.

As Professor Fay of Toronto University, the eminent economist and authority on co-operation, has pointed out, the preparation of a suitable course in co-operation requires care and may require some time. But as to its desirability, there can no longer be any doubt.

* * *

At a time when many countries of the old world are faced by recurrent economic crises; when the mechanism of economic life has largely broken down; when in Italy and several other countries, democracy has been superseded by dictatorship; when even in some English-speaking countries many ancient liberties are being seriously curtailed, it behooves all those of our citizens who retain their faith in democracy to see that its principles shall become firmly rooted in our new civilization. The roots of democracy are economic. Every so-called political democracy which has neglected to take cognizance of this truth has already failed, or is in process of decadence.

The U. F. A. stands for economic democracy, and economic democracy can only be established on a basis of co-operation.

SOME PRESS COMMENT ON THE FEDERAL GENERAL ELECTION

THE DOMINATING FACTOR

(Edmonton Bulletin)

If the returns from the late Provincial election left anybody in doubt that the U. F. A. is still the dominating factor in politics in this Province, the returns from the Federal election of Tuesday ought to clear away that uncertainty.

Of 12 U. F. A. candidates nominated, 11 were elected. Outside ridings including the cities of Edmonton, Calgary and Medicine Hat, no candidate other than a U. F. A. nominee got a seat.

Alberta's delegation to the new Parliament will consist of 11 U. F. A. members, 1 Liberal, 1 Labor representative, and 1 Conservative.

Any party which can capture 700 per cent. of the rural vote in the Province, and elect more than 50 per cent. of the opposition. (Continued on page 14)

THE U.F.A. APPEAL TO REASON AND JUDGMENT SUCCEEDS

By BERT HUFFMAN

In three successive Dominion elections the U. F. A. forces in Alberta have swept the rural constituencies. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that U. F. A. principles and U. F. A. candidates for Parliament have met with unreserved confidence among sincere, thoughtful voters.

Without any doubt, it is unreserved confidence of the electors in U. F. A. principles and candidates which has given us three successive victories, for political trickery, partisan usages, party tactics have played no part in these victories.

We have simply appealed to the reason and judgment of the electors and have left the other methods of fighting to our opponents.

Our appeal to reason and judgment has therefore triumphed over party tactics. We have offered something tangible, something needful, something useful to the elector, in the way of proposed laws and outlined principles of administration.

As a wise general consolidates the fragments of ground won by his forces in a battle, so the U. F. A. must now consolidate the ground won in these successive victories.

MUST RESURRECT OUR PROGRAM OF 1936

We must go back to Ottawa and take up the thread of our work where it was so unconsciously broken off on June 28. That legislation for which our members had fought so long and so faithfully, up to the very day of dissolution, must now be resurrected from the debris of the Parliamentary breakdown, and be again sent forward for discussion and enactment.

And in addition to those laws which our members, with the aid of the other reform forces in Parliament, had forced upon the King Government, and which were ready for the final official sanction to become effective, the U. F. A. must present and press for passage one of the most useful and sensible Parliamentary changes which has ever been introduced—to wit, the U. F. A. resolution requiring the Premier to secure a majority vote of the People's Representatives before being able to ask for a dissolution of the People's Parliament.

WILL PLACE U. F. A. IN HALL OF FAME

The passage of this one U. F. A. resolution in the Parliament of Canada, in this year 1936, fifty-nine years after Confederation, in a country steeped in the two-party system and blindly following the blind ghosts of ancient usage, will be a triumph sufficient to place the U. F. A. among the "fathers (or mothers) of Confederation" in the Canadian Hall of Fame!

And there is every reason to hope and believe that this U. F. A. resolution will be passed, in the light of recent events in the Prairie Provinces. It is not likely that any party Government at Ottawa will utterly ignore the results of the recent election, as they affect the political psychology of Canada from the Great Lakes to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. That section of the Dominion just named has spoken with no uncertain tone in its votes.

Here, then, are some of those most splendid objects for which our U. F. A. members of Parliament will stand:

Revaluation of Soldier Settlers' lands.
The Campbell Grain Act Amendment.
The full integrity of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement.

Old Age Pensions.

Transfer of the Natural Resources to the Province.

Long Term Rural Credit law.

Income Tax to be graduated, falling more heavily on unearned than on earned incomes.

The passage of the U. F. A. resolution placing the power to dissolve Parliament within the hands of that Parliament.

NEED DRASTIC CHANGE IN CANADIAN SENATE

And in addition to these acts already inaugurated, the U. F. A. could endorse itself to all right thinking people in Canada by starting an actual movement to reform the Canadian Senate. This matter has been talked about and written about and jockeyed with, but the time

has come to start actual proceedings necessary to bring about a drastic change in the form of our Senate.

NOW WE CAN WIN ALL

ALBERTA TO CO-OPERATION

If we carry forward in the Dominion Parliament all those reforms for which the U. F. A. and its kindred organizations stand, with the same sincerity with which our members have labored for them in the past, the effect of that same, practical system of co-operative action in Parliament by our group, will so endear the people of Alberta to our ideals, that, in another Federal election five years hence, it is safe to say that every one of the 16 seats in Alberta, rural and urban, will be filled by a U. F. A. member or by a group with which the U. F. A. may co-operate.

Politics is the science of civil government, and the U. F. A. is leading the way to higher political ideals than mere power, official position and spoils of office.

Langdon, September 14, 1936.

News from the Head Office of the Alberta Livestock Pool

Present Is Critical Time--Will You Get Behind the Pool?

The country organization work of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Limited (the Livestock Pool) is progressing very satisfactorily.

In March, at our first annual convention, we had 19 associations formed on a contract basis, and at the present time we have 27 perfected and shipping contract stock. These associations cover districts averaging 4 to 10 shipping points. It is estimated that it will take approximately 40 associations to serve the mixed farming portion of Alberta adequately and steps are being taken in most of the unorganized territory to effect suitable organizations for these districts.

PROBLEM OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

One of the biggest problems of the Alberta Livestock Pool is the organizing and the proper functioning of the local co-operative shipping association.

The central organization has their problem in the marketing end of the business and returning adequate receipts to the producers for their livestock. The central organization can succeed in solving their marketing problems in direct ratio to the strength that is behind them in the local shipping associations of the Province.

The responsibility of making the local shipping association function properly is first of all the responsibility of the contract signers of the district. The central association wishes to give every necessary assistance towards their development, but in the final analysis the success

of success of the local shipping associations rests with the contract signers and the local board in charge.

The present time is the most critical period that the Livestock Pool will probably ever pass through. As the Pool develops, the local shipping associations become more effective and the control of the stock under the one agency becomes greater, so will the opposition to the controlled method of selling livestock increase, until one force or the other is successful. Which force do you wish to put your strength behind?

The producer has a responsibility which can be borne by no one else. The Directors of the Pool cannot bear the brunt of the responsibility for the producer and on him rests the measure of success and the speed with which that success is to be attained.

EFFECTS OF POOL'S OPERATIONS

There have been two noticeable effects of the operations of the Livestock Pool in Alberta this fall. One, the comparison of the Alberta hog prices with Winnipeg and Toronto. That in Alberta we have had hogs as high as \$1.25, a hundred over the Winnipeg market, with hogs just as scarce in Manitoba and Ontario as they are in Alberta, is due to better marketing methods. It is the method in which the Pool hogs have been marketed that is largely responsible for the good price in this Province.

The two runs of cattle on the market, the first in August caused by the drought and the second run caused by the September snowstorm, has given a demonstration in regard to control by organized marketing of glut on the market, as in both of these gluts the

(Continued on page 5)

How the Rural Life of Denmark Has Been Transformed by Forty Years of Sound Agricultural Planning

The Romantic Story of the Peasantry Farmers Who Raised Their Industry From Depression to Prosperity by Perseverance in the Practice of the Principles of Co-operation—The Land Where There Are No Extremes of Poverty or Wealth

Forty years of sound agricultural planning and progress have revolutionized the economic and social life of the Danish people. From a depressed state of peasant agriculture, which threatened the welfare and prosperity of the whole nation, Denmark stands today as the world's foremost agricultural country in the scientific organization of her production and marketing. Her people, rural as well as urban, appear contented and prosperous. Neither extreme wealth nor extreme poverty exists.

Democratic Co-operative Principles

The farmers are now owners of the tracts of land they cultivate. They rank foremost among the nations in the application of scientific methods in agriculture, use of fertilizers, and relative crop production. Their intensive development of animal industry stands highest. Their extensive application of democratic co-operative principles has made Denmark famous the world over.

As a measure of the importance of Danish agriculture to consumers of other countries today, it was well known before the war that Danish agriculture furnished 27.9 per cent. (1913) of the international butter trade. Besides supplying 40 to 50 per cent. of the total butter, lard and egg imports to the United Kingdom, Denmark has a relatively large surplus of cattle (meats), horses, and woods for other countries.

Dominant Factor in Prosperity

The first real step in the direction of agricultural co-operation was taken in the eighties, although the modern co-operative movement began in Denmark with the formation of the credit associations in the fifties, and the co-operative consumers' stores in 1866. It was a marketing problem which prompted the Danish peasants to form the first creamery in 1882, and a bacon factory (hog-slaughtering and bacon-curing plant) in 1887, on a co-operative basis, both designed to facilitate the standardization and efficient distribution of Denmark's two most important agricultural products. With the first co-operative association founded on practical economic principles, the movement gradually spread into every community until it embraced every phase of Danish agriculture and became the dominant factor in the progress and prosperity of the whole nation.

85 to 90 Per Cent. Co-operatives

Today the Danish farmers face the modern world markets as one collective body of sellers, rather than as 305,000 individual farmers. Production takes place on individual farm-holdings, but the Danish farmers meet the demands of the markets through collective effort—group distribution—organized on a co-operative basis. Their organization presents two types: (1) The agricultural

At a time when co-operative marketing of the products of the farm is making headway steadily in Alberta, it is of interest to recall the long struggle of the farmers of Denmark to establish in practice the plans of organization which have converted their industry from a state of extreme poverty to one of sound prosperity. To accomplish this end, the Danish farmers spent forty years of patient effort. In Alberta progress has been rapid, but long-sustained effort, supported by a clear understanding and firm faith in the principles of our movement, will be necessary to assure permanent success.

societies (Landboforeninger and Husmandsforeninger), which promote the technical, scientific, and educational interests of agriculture and enroll approximately 90 per cent. of the Danish farmers; (2) the co-operative associations, which deal more particularly with the business of marketing agricultural products, purchasing farm supplies, and providing agricultural credit. More than 85 per cent. of the farmers are members of co-operative creamery and bacon-factory associations.

The number of co-operative associations has increased from 250 in 1885 to over 5,000 in 1920. The volume of business handled during the same period has grown from 10,000,000 kroner to nearly 1,500,000,000 kroner. Since 1900, when the numerical growth of the associations reached its present limits, the average volume of business done by each association has continually increased.

Rests on Intelligent Membership

Co-operative organizations in Denmark have never received financial aid from the State government, except in the case of co-operative breeding associations for livestock improvement. This means that the co-operatives always meet on the ground of common economic interests. The movement rests on an intelligent membership, possessing a rational understanding as to the meaning, responsibilities, and value of co-operation. The Danish rural educational system, with its people's colleges (general adult education for farmers' sons and daughters), its 27 lower agricultural schools, and its Royal Agricultural College, makes possible this high standard of education among the rural population.

Must Have Assured Patronage

As a rule, no co-operative association is formed until a sufficient amount of patronage is insured to enable the association to operate in an economical and efficient way. No effort, however, is

made to control a major part of the production unless this amount is necessary to insure the proper volume for efficiency and economy. In other words, efficiency and not monopoly is the goal.

Legal Aspects

There are no statutes in Denmark providing for the formation of co-operative associations. These organizations are unincorporated, voluntary associations, formed in accordance with what may be called common-law principles. Each has certain papers which state its purposes and define the method of operation and the rights and liabilities of the members. These papers are analogous to the constitution and by-laws of an unincorporated association operating in this country, and they constitute contracts or agreements between the association and its members, and between the various members, which are enforceable in the courts.

The liability of the members of one of these associations for its debts may be likened to the liability of partners in this country for the debts of the partnership. The members are called upon to pay such debts only in the event that the association fails to meet them, and in practice this rarely occurs. The number of associations in Denmark that fail is small.

Liability of Members

In the case of creameries and local purchasing associations, the liability of each member for the debts of the association is unlimited: that is to say, a creditor of the association in the event that he failed to obtain payment therefrom, could recover the entire amount from a particular member. As between the members of an association, an equitable contribution in such an event could be required from each member. A number of co-operative creameries or other local commodity associations frequently dispose of their products through a sales organization. In such cases the liability of each of the creameries or other local commodity associations, for the debts of the sales organization, is limited to a certain fixed amount. In some instances the extent of the liability of the individual member of an association depends upon the extent of his patronage. The greater his patronage, the greater his liability.

Board of Arbitration

According to the constitution and by-laws of most Danish co-operative associations, all disputes and disagreements arising between individual members and the local association and between the local association and the central association, are settled by a board of arbitration formed by the association, and can not be taken into the courts of the country but claims by third persons against

(Continued on page 12)

"The U.F.A." Prize Contest for Best Article on Co-operative Store

Story of Crossfield Co-operative Assn.

By R. M. McCook, M.L.A.

The co-operative movement, to my mind, is by far the greatest attempt ever made by mankind for the betterment of world-wide conditions, as well as local. It is not a new development, but being in its infancy until a few years ago we did not grasp its significance fully. Originating many years ago in the Eastern hemisphere, it eventually found its way to our great continent and Dominion and finally to our fair Province.

WHEN OUR PROVINCE WAS IN ITS INFANCY

Let us go back to the days when our Province was an infant. Towns and villages were few and far between and the places of business in each were limited. Most of these places of business kept a fair supply of merchandise, but their prices in the majority of cases were much too high. We realized that if we were to continue and make any degree of progress we would have to purchase our requirements through some other channel. The same applied to the produce we had to sell. The buyers would tell us the market was a certain figure and we had to take it as there was no other recourse, so we decided to make a change.

We, in our own community, had heard of co-operation and decided to try it out. First we started in a small way by combining our orders and bringing in a co-operative shipment. These were so successful that larger and more frequent shipments were made. Some of these goods were not delivered at once and a building had to be procured for storing purposes, which soon became a distributing point and finally a co-operative store. Whenever we could co-operate with the local merchant we did so, but he was not always willing to co-operate with us.

Co-operative shipments of livestock were also tried. A list of all available stock was taken, and when a carload was filled, the different owners were notified to bring their stock to town on a certain day, where they would be separately marked and then shipped to Calgary. By marking the identity of each animal was retained.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

The co-operative shipments kept increasing; also the co-operative buying, and it was only a few years until we realized what we consider the secret of our success: "That co-operative selling and co-operative buying go hand in hand, as such is the life of the other." A farmer would get credit until his hogs or cattle were ready to ship. Then when they were shipped his account could be deducted from the proceeds. No doubt the privilege of credit was abused in some instances, but those were few. We also realized that we had to carry a general line of merchandise, so that a farmer could get practically all his requirements at his own store and avoid

having accounts elsewhere. Of course all these developments have taken time and it has not all been smooth sailing. We have had our share of ups and downs, but we have also had our share of determination which has been most essential.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF PROGRESS

Our first co-operative purchase was a barrel of coal oil, in the fall of 1911. In July, 1915, we were incorporated under the Co-operative Societies Act of Alberta. Now, just fifteen years from the beginning, we are shipping co-operatively

cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, hay, grain, potatoes and eggs. We are buying co-operatively groceries, flour, and feed, hardware, wire and nails, dry goods, boots and shoes, lumber, cement, posts, coal, wood, machinery, oils, greases and tins.

We have built a two-story building, costing approximately \$15,000. Our total business in 1925, just before we moved into our new premises, was a little over \$300,000. Our paid-up capital is \$15,500. Our operating expenses have averaged 8 per cent. per annum and our net profit has been from 1 per cent. to 4 1/2 per cent. During these fifteen years we have saved this community thousands of dollars and we have returned to our customers and shareholders over \$12,000 in dividends. This proves what Co-operation has done for us. It will do the same for you if you Co-operate.

A Prize Essay on Co-operation

Written by the First Prize Winner, Miss Nellie Thomas of Chaffey, Alberta, in a competition arranged by the Mannville Co-operative Association.

The essay on "Co-operation" published below was awarded the first prize in a competition arranged by the Mannville Co-operative Association, Ltd. (U. F. A.) It was written by Miss Nellie Thomas of Wealthy School. Miss Thomas is 16 years of age, and her effort is undoubtedly a highly creditable one. If all of the younger generation of Albertans could be given so firm a grasp of the essential principles of co-operation as Miss Thomas displays, the future of our great movement would be secured beyond question.

In suggesting that every industrial strike is necessarily a menace to society, the writer perhaps enters upon controversial ground, from the standpoint of many of our most widely experienced friends in the Labor movement, and raises a question to which no satisfactory answer can be given without a thorough grasp of the economics of industry and the history of industrial labor. This is a subject upon which eminent authorities differ, though the full development of co-operation will undoubtedly put an end to the industrial conflicts from which strikes spring.

"The Board of the Mannville Co-operative Association inaugurated the contest with the object of instilling into the minds of the younger generation the idea of co-operation, and feel it is money well spent," states H. Thomas, secretary of the Association, in a letter to "The U. F. A."

The Directors awarded two prizes of \$25 for the best essays, which were competed for by students between the ages of 16 and 20 years in the district. The competition was held in connection with the school fair of Mannville and District Schools.—Editor.

Co-operation is the act of working for the common benefit, or, in other words, it is team work for the purpose of solving economic problems and social reform. It is a principle to bring all people together having political, industrial, economic and social aims. People interested in the Co-operative movement are striving for the betterment of all classes. One of their principal objects is the buying and selling of products so that the margin between the producer and consumer may be considerably less.

The Canadian Co-operative Congress was held in Edmonton, Alberta, on the 2nd and 3rd of August this year. It was the first time it had ever been held in the West and the people showed a deep interest in the movement. Every co-operative society in Canada was urged by the Edmonton Congress and by co-operative authorities in Great Britain and the United States to join the Co-operative Union of Canada.

Co-operators will try to avoid strikes. Strikes, as a rule, do not bring any satisfactory results. Strikes are not a menace to capital, but to society and

society rightly objects. The motto of co-operators is "each for all, and all for each." Co-operation aims to take middle ground between socialism and competitive individualistic system of society.

MOVEMENT HAS INSPIRING HISTORY

The Co-operative Movement has a history. As far back as 1790 Robert Owen established his co-operative cotton mill in New Lanark, Scotland, and it worked splendidly until 1828. Other co-operative societies were tried in many places and collapsed. His own fell down due to religious intemperance. In 1844 the first co-operative store opened in Rochdale, Lancashire. It was named the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers. It was started by a few poor weavers. It still exists with a membership of thousands, and a turnover of nearly £1 and a half million dollars. This store was a little different from the others. It bought goods at wholesale prices and sold them to its members at retail prices, but instead of dividing profits among its members, other of

invest in capital invested, or equally, it was divided in proportion to the sums spent in purchases. This is what is known as the patronage dividend.

The English societies give the profits to the consumer, but the Scottish keep part of it for their employees. Some societies spend it in institutions for social betterment.

A federation of co-operative societies was founded in 1861 called the English Wholesale Society. It produces practically all the staple commodities.

DENMARK PIONEER IN AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Denmark was one of the first countries to begin a system of agricultural co-operation. Perhaps this has been the cause of the great advance Denmark has made in so short a time. Foreign also has advanced quickly in agricultural co-operation.

Co-operative organizations have become of great importance in the economic life of Western Canada. These are chiefly selling organizations, while those in Great Britain are co-operative buying organizations. They owe their inception to the dissatisfaction with existing methods of marketing. Some of them were started by government loans or guarantees. The most important of these organizations are the two great grain companies, the Saskatchewan Co-operative

Elevator Company, Ltd., and the United Grain Growers, Ltd.

But the largest undertaking of all is the Wheat Pool, which embraces the three prairie provinces, and has a membership of over 60 per cent. of the farmers in these provinces. A Livestock Pool has also been formed on similar lines to the Wheat Pool. Co-operative creameries, co-operative wool growers' associations, and various other co-operative ventures have been successfully established in these provinces. In British Columbia several fruit unions have been organized, among them the Vernon Fruit Union. There is also a central selling agency, the Okanagan United Growers, Ltd. Similar associations are operating in the Niagara Peninsula in Ontario and also in California. In British Columbia the Fraser Valley Producers' Association controls the milk supply for Vancouver. This association has been of great value to the producers, and at the same time has supplied Vancouver with milk at a lower price than prevails in any city in Canada, with the exception of Ottawa. In fact, there is no limit to what can be done by co-operative effort—providing the members all work in harmony.

The general weakness of the co-operative form of organization is the danger of underestimating the importance of

skilled management. It is often thought that anyone can manage a business and the co-operators appoint one of their own number, without any experience, as manager. As a result many co-operative enterprises have failed. Moreover, in times of depression, it becomes hard to retain the loyalty of members of the association, and this increases the difficulties of management. The desirable feature of co-operation is that it extends the practice of self-help.

An instance of what can be done by whole-hearted co-operation is shown here in Manville. Barely three years ago the farmers of this district opened a co-operative store. Their initial capital was about \$300, and at the end of their third year they had a membership of one hundred and fifty shareholders and a turnover of \$70,000. Their Co-operative Livestock Shipping Association has been in existence twelve years, notwithstanding very strong competition.

A number of co-operative organizations have failed, but the cause can generally be traced to inefficient management or indiscriminate credit. An essence of successful co-operative practice is worth a ton of political theory.

"Let each man find his own in all men's good,
And all men work in noble brotherhood."

NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

A Page of Information for Wheat Pool Members and Loans.

FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK

ELEVATOR AND COMMERCIAL RESERVES

The question below, and Mr. German's answer, deal with a matter which has already been explained in the columns of "The U. F. A." As inquiries are received from time to time, however, in reference to the manner in which the elevator and commercial reserves are handled, we publish the correspondence below for the benefit of any new members, or new subscribers to the official organ, who may not as yet have received the information which Mr. German gives.

The letter and reply follow:
Secretary, Alberta Wheat Pool.
Dear Sir:

Money that is deducted for Elevator Fund and Commercial Reserve. If when this present Pool contract runs out and the Pool continues to operate on new contracts, I do not sign up in the next Pool what becomes of this money? This is a question I have heard raised several times and would like to know, not that I have any notion of not signing again.

Please send me half a dozen contracts. There are one or two we may yet convert.
Yours truly,

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter, the question asked is, we believe, covered by Clause 7 of the Members' Agreement, which provides that:

"Any unused balance of reserves and surpluses shall stand in the name of the Association and be owned by the members and shall, when in the opinion of

the Trustees a distribution should be made or upon a dissolution of this Association, BE DIVIDED IN THE SAME PROPORTIONS IN WHICH IT WAS CONTRIBUTED BY THE MEMBERS."

Now, therefore, in a case where a member having a credit on the books of



Travel to Luce in Japan. Promoting Wheat Pools in Richmond.

the Association in the Elevator Reserve Fund from deductions made from proceeds accruing to him, should cease to be a member at the expiration of this contract he would be reimbursed to the amount of such credit, and while the details have not yet been worked out as regards the manner in which this fund will be handled, we believe that the same would apply to any farmer who renewed his affiliation with the Pool. The question involves a solution of the operation of a revolving fund system, under which system one series of contract signers would be paid back by the next and subsequent series, the fund continuing to revolve at stated periods of every five or ten years. The Elevator Reserve Fund is earmarked for the purpose of Elevators only, but in the case of the Commercial Reserve Fund, Section 6d provides "that it may be used for any of the purposes or activities of the Association." It is therefore being used in the financial operations of the Pool and may be found to fluctuate because of such use. In this way it differs from the Elevator Reserve Fund.

Trusting this explanation will be sufficiently clear.

Sincerely yours,
R. O. GERMAN,
Secretary.

Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.

CAN CAN OF WHEAT ALREADY SHIPPED BE SOLD TO POOL?

From all points of the Province comes the assurance that farmers who have hitherto been selling their grain through the exchange are now convinced of the merits of the Pool and are becoming members. The (Continued on page 10)

Alberta Has All the Potentialities for Building Up of Great and Prosperous Future

On Twenty-first Anniversary of Founding of Province, Hon. George Hoadley Reviews Material Progress—Difficulties of Past Must Serve as Warnings, and Its Successes as Inspiration

Following is the address given over the radio by Hon. George Hoadley on September 1st last, twenty-one years after the formation of the Province of Alberta.

I am sure that the people of the Province will realize the significance of this occasion, and will agree with me that it quite properly inspires feelings of pride in the magnificence of the record of achievement which has been ours in the twenty-one years which have passed since we received autonomy, and will join with me in thankfulness to Divine Providence for extending to us such magnificent prospects of prosperity, in this our anniversary year.

DIFFICULTIES AND SUCCESSSES OF THE PAST

It is fitting that an occasion such as this should be used to consider the past, with its difficulties and successes, and take those events as a warning, or an inspiration, as the case may be, in considering well our future development which, in my judgment, contains potentialities for the happiness and future prosperity for the people of this Province, impossible to estimate, and only limited by the use we make of them.

Alberta stands, tonight, as a young man having weathered the difficulties and dangers of early years, and having attained his majority, stands in the full flush of vigorous manhood upon a threshold that is rich in promise.

Our path has not always been an easy one during these first twenty-one years. We have had our trials and difficulties, have made our mistakes and learned our lessons. We have struggled through adversity and recovered from the ravages of the war. We have had our triumphs and our reverses, but our faith has never failed, because the spirit of our people is the indomitable spirit of the pioneer who has a true vision of the goal ahead and our progress has been steadily onward and upward.

FOUNDATION OF NEW EMPIRE

The measure of our advancement is seen in the material progress we have

made. During the twenty-one years since we received autonomy we have built the foundation of a new empire. We have seen our villages grow into towns and our towns into cities, and communities undreamed of twenty years ago have come into being and become flourishing centres of trade and commerce. We have seen the commencement and the upbuilding of our educational system, of our splendid public institutions, of our court houses and our libraries and our university and colleges. We have seen the advent of the street car and the automobile, the automatic telephone and the radio, and countless other things that today stand as essential parts of our every-day life.

Twenty-one years ago our population was less than 200,000, today, it is estimated at 640,000.

When Alberta became a Province less than 3,000 telephones were in use. Today, we have more than 65,000 in use. Our railway mileage was then less than 1,500 miles, today, it is 5,600 miles. Our wheat area has grown thirty times, and production of grains nearly fifty times. Our dairy industry has been built up until now we are annually producing dairy products totalling in value more than twenty million dollars. Production of creamery butter alone has grown more than twenty-five times.

Twenty-one years ago we had less than 400 schools with but 28,000 pupils. Today there are over 3,500 schools with 148,000 pupils.

Our production of coal has grown from less than a million tons to seven million tons. Our industrial establishments have grown from 91 to over 2,000.

But it is the spirit of the people which makes such progress possible. The same courage and indomitable spirit, exhibited by those who went from our midst to participate in the great world war, has been evidenced by our people in their civil occupations, and I would appeal, in closing, for the same courage to be applied to the future.

Our contemplation of the great achievements of the last twenty-one years naturally leads us to say:

"What of the Future?"

We have all the potentialities for the building up of a great and prosperous future for the people who will inhabit this Province.

Providence has placed at our command these great bounties. Will he who speaks for the Province in twenty-five years from today, be able to say that those opportunities have been well and wisely used? I hope and believe the answer will be "yes", and to that end we must strive our utmost to reach a common ground where we can submerge all other considerations in the one paramount thought that the prosperity of our country depends upon peace and good-will, united with a material prosperity which is ours for the taking, and that all these things combined will undoubtedly result in the up-building of an enlightened and intelligent and prosperous people which is the basis of a great citizenship.

JAPAN, NOW ONE OF WORLD'S LEADING INDUSTRIAL NATIONS, IMPORTS CANADIAN WHEAT TO HELP FEED HER 80,000,000 PEOPLE

(Continued from page 1)

Our wheat provides strength to their flour and the soft wheat gives the coloring which is required in the making of the last mentioned articles.

EXPLAINING THE POOL METHOD

There is every hope of a good increase from year to year in the importation of Canadian wheat into Japan. The flour milling industry seems to be in a very satisfactory condition, and they are not only grinding for their own domestic use but exporting to China, Korea, Siberia, etc. Everywhere we went in Japan they wished to hear about the Wheat Pool, and Mr. Wood was kept busy explaining what was involved in the construction of the Pool; in fact, his explanation was found very interesting and the result was we were met by some of the leading rice growers and also sugar growers of Japan at Kobe, where they wished to get more information and possibly some printed pamphlets which would enable them to investigate thoroughly the possibility of some sort of a pooling system of marketing in sugar and rice. As clearly as we could analyze the situation, rice growers in Japan were working largely under the same conditions which existed in Canada prior to the formation of the Wheat Pool. They were required to sell their rice at a very low price in the fall of the year to speculators.

Japan is indeed an eye-opener in industry; the nation seems to be increasing by leaps and bounds. It might be of interest to you, we were told by one of the leading electrical engineers in Japan who is an American, that electrically Japan leads all other nations in the world, and that probably there is not a village in the whole of the Island that has not electrical conveniences. We were thoroughly satisfied with our trip through the Island and believe it will mean considerable development in the next several years in wheat importation from Canada by the Japanese flour mills.

In the next issue of "The U. F. A." I will be very glad to continue our trip through Korea, Manchuria, China, etc. I left Mr. Wood at Manila in the very best of health, from which place he intended to sail the following day to Australia, and he having a direct journal without interruption, I expect he will arrive at Australia in just as good health as when I left him.



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The U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch

PIONEERS!

Some of you may not have read the beautiful poem which, Mrs. McNaughton had printed in her columns of the Western Producer and, by the way, to me the lines are particularly applicable to Mrs. McNaughton herself for she is one of the pioneer settlers of this country as well as in thought and work among the farm people. The verses are as follows:

PIONEERS!

We shall not travel by the road we make;
Ere day by day the sound of many feet
Is heard upon the stones that now we break.

We shall be come to where the cross-roads meet.

Far as the heat by day, the cold by night
The inch-slow progress, and the heavy load,

And death at last to clear the long grim fight

With man and beast and stone; for them the Road.

Far them the shade of trees that now we plant,

The safe, smooth journey and the final goal.

Yea, birthright in the land of covenant—
For us day labor, travail of the soul.

And yet the road is sure as never theirs;
Is not one joy on its alone bestowed?

For us the Master-Joy, O Pioneers—

We shall not travel, but we make the road.

—By an unknown author in the heart of Australia.

Sometimes in the organization work the progress does seem inch-slow and many will have arrived at the cross roads before we achieve what they had hoped. We are slowly breaking the stones in co-operative effort in Wheat Pools, in Dairy Pools, in Poultry Pools and also along new lines in politics.

All who are keenly interested have spent hours in working out the survey of the road, with our "head engineer" devoting his whole time and thought to it. A thought here, an idea there, a word of encouragement here and a word of warning there, all have helped the survey. Then began the arduous task of breaking the stones of ignorance, prejudice and indifference, which work is slowly and steadily progressing and as a result we have our children and our children's children will travel a smoother and clearer road in political life, while to us will be the joy of making the road.

"U. F. W. A."

RAD FATALITY AT RED DEER LAKE

James Oswald Hope, 18 years of age, son of Mrs. Joseph Hope, member of the Red Deer Lake U. F. W. A. No. 264, and Mr. Hope, was fatally injured on September 12th, when a shotgun which he was repairing discharged accidentally, the shot drilling his thigh. He was rushed to the Holy Cross Hospital in Calgary, where blood transfusion was resorted to in a fruitless effort to save his life. The boy was preparing to go duck shooting with his brother when the accident occurred.

JUNIOR ORGANIZERS LOCAL

One of the recently elected Directors of the Junior Branch of the U. F. A. Francis Fry, has organized a Junior Local in his constituency. He has put in an organization report for the Federal Centre Juniors, of which Elmo W. Tom is president and Percy Kelf is secretary. Mr. Fry is Director for Athabasca constituency. More power to the Junior Directors!

ATTENTION, JUNIORS!

Get Busy With Your Entries for the Essay Contest—WIN \$500
Open to Oct. 15th

In view of the fact that very few of the Locals have responded to the recent announcement of an essay contest on "The Advantages of University Week for Farm Young People", the contest will remain open until October 15th. One essay from each Local is required. A \$5.00 prize is being offered the winner of this contest in addition to having the Essay printed in "The U. F. A."

Get busy, Juniors! This is your contest and if you don't show interest in it we will have to give up the Essay Contest idea until at least ten Locals petition to have another.

A New Series of Junior Articles

In view of the fact that many of the Directors of the Junior Branch complain that they are not receiving the response they should to letters sent out in their constituencies, it has been decided to supplement the letters by articles in "The U. F. A." to be prepared by the Junior Executive and Directors.

A field of subjects are to be offered the Directors to write on, and when printed these articles are suggested for reading in the Local meetings of the Junior Branch.

The Juniors are handicapped in their organization work, through the fact that their contact with constituency Directors must be through letters rather than personal visits, as the Juniors have no organization fund for Directors; but if the Junior officers are able to assume leadership in the Junior Branch, in districts where there are no Junior Locals through the pages of "The U. F. A." much may yet be accomplished this year.

Any suggestions the Locals in the various constituencies can give the Directors in preparing these articles will be gratefully received, I am sure.

The articles may be from 200 to 500 words in length and the following list of subjects are suggested, though an article on any phase of Junior work will be acceptable.

SUGGESTED TOPICS FOR ARTICLES

The Ideal Junior Local,
The Responsibility of Each Junior Member to the Local.

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CALGARY

Get the fullest possible protection

HOW THE REAL JOY OF DRY MILK HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED BY POOR PLANNING OF CO-OP Agricultural Planning

(Continued from page 3)

an association may be settled in the courts.

The constitution and by-laws which are signed by the individual members in the co-operative heron factory association and co-operative purchasing associations for buying feeding stuffs and fertilizers specify that all disputes, disagreements and differences, except debts, that may arise between the individual members and the local association or a between by local and central associations will be settled by a board of arbitration and not be taken to the courts.

The case of an end by-laws which the individual members of each co-operative creamery association sign as a rule provide that any member who fails to deliver his milk may be required by the board to pay the entire of association the amount which it suffers by his failure to deliver his milk. It is provided that this will be at least 50 per cent of the day for each cow or a great amount may be recovered if insured.

Method of Financing

As a general rule the Danish co-operative marketing and purchasing associations are loan stock associations. The necessary fixed and operating capital for running the business is raised by loan, which is guaranteed by the members. With the local associations individual members pledge their guarantee against obligations incurred by the association but with the central co-operative each local association pledges its guarantee for a definite amount. In the latter case the individual member either signs himself as an authorized local board of directors (provided in the constitution and by-laws) or signs a guaranteed pledge certificate which is then forwarded to the central association to be used if it for providing necessary funds to carry on its operations.

Within both the local and central co-operative associations contracts exist between the members and the association binding the members to deliver their total production of that particular commodity except what is required for use in the marketing association for a definite period and in case of marketing associations to buy their need or surplus of that commodity from the association for a definite period.

Creamery Contracts Usually for 10 Years

The length of this period varies not only with the nature of the commodity handled but with different success in the industry from 5 to 20 years. The contract delivery period with the co-operative is characterized by 5 to 20 years, but usually 10 years; with co-operative heron factories 5, 7 or 10 years with milk export associations 5 years; with co-operative butter export associations none and the membership is automatically renewed for another year 5 months and then notice being required for withdrawal at the end of each year. In the co-operative pure cream associations the members are obligated to a contract agreement to purchase the necessary supplies from the association for a definite period 5 years with the heron co-operative, 10 years with the fertilizer associations, 5 years with



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the common association, and 5 years with the co-op association.

Operate on Pooling Basis

As a general rule, the Danish co-operative associations operate on a pooling basis. As each member's products are assembled at the co-operative association's headquarters, the products are classified, as to quality and grades, by the association. On the basis of the classification the association remits a partial payment for the products to the respective members on or soon after the delivery of products, and balance is paid to them at the close of a 4 or 12 month period. The quotations fixed by the different producers' associations usually serve as a basis for making this initial partial payment. The use of this quotation feature may well be illustrated as follows: When a member delivers hogs to a co-operative bacon plant, the first partial payment is made within a few days after the hog is slaughtered and has been classified as to weight and quality. The amount of this partial payment is determined by the weekly quotation set by the association. It is usually about 70 per cent. of the market value of the hog. The balance is remitted in a final payment at the close of the 4 or 12 month period. A similar plan is used in the creamery, egg, and butter marketing associations.

These principles are common Danish co-operation, but in the final analysis the commodity involved and the nature of the industry determine the more specific features in each co-operative enterprise.

Recommendations by Ryley U.F.A. Local to Livestock Pool

At a meeting of the Ryley U. F. A. local held in Ryley recently, the following resolutions were passed, as recommendations to the management of the Livestock Pool:

1. That in the case of settlement with shippers the cheques be sent direct to each individual shipper instead of sending one cheque to the manager of each local as at present, and thereby save the postage and stamps on the cheque and at the same time give better service, as the cheques otherwise take over a week to reach the shippers.

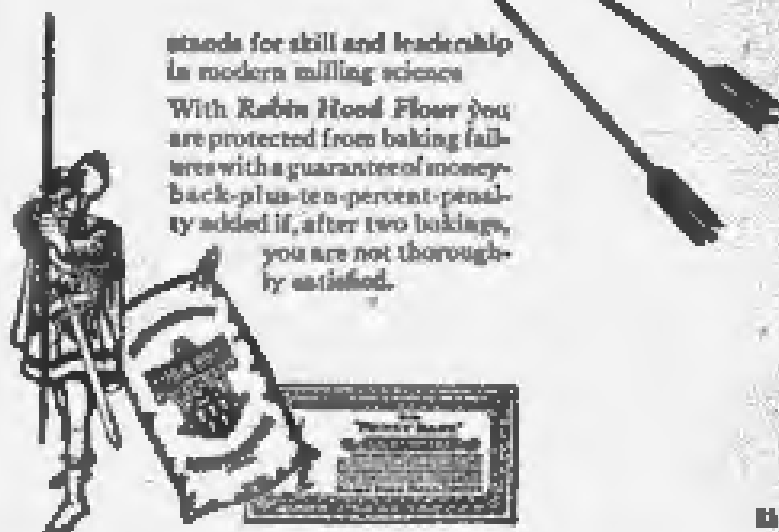
2. That in the case of shipments of stock going to Edmonton there should be a local man appointed to look after the shipping of the stock and to accompany same to Edmonton, and to take the manifest of the shipment direct to the office of the Association, instead of sending same by mail.

3. That in the case of shipments where there is not enough Pool stock to fill the car, there should be authority given to the man in charge of the shipment to take same up to the required weight with non-Pool stock; the non-Pool shippers to receive the market price on the day the stock were sold and any profits deriving from such non-Pool stock to go to the Provincial Pool signers.

4. That in the case of a contract signer who ships a full car of his own stock there should not be any commission paid to the manager of any association.

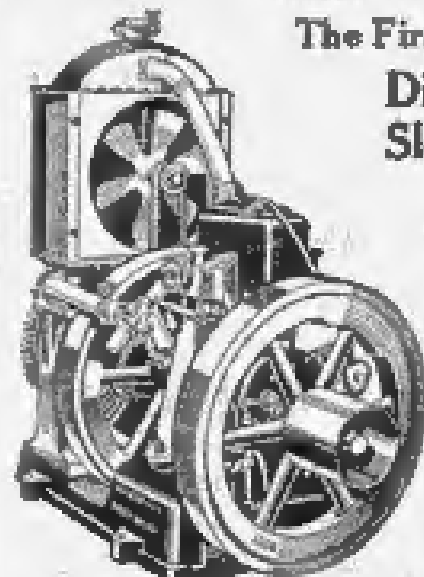
GEO. W. LYONS, President.
E. E. KAIL, Sec.-Treasurer.

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Have the ticket agent of the Canadian Pacific, give you full information.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CAN CAN OF WHEAT ALREADY SHIPPED BE SOLD TO POOL?

(Continued from page 1)
Following letter is typical of dozens of others reaching Head Office on each mail:
Kirkendale, Alta.
Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.,
Calgary.

Dear Sirs:

Please send to me all supplies and Contracts to join the Pool as I am going to join and have several others that will join, and wanted to sell some of their wheat Saturday and I told them to sell to the Pool and I would have the Contracts for those next week. Also one man came to me and asked me, as he had a car of wheat shipped out and some advance on same, to be held for further instructions to sell. If he joins the Pool can that car go to the Pool? Please rush me all instructions as quick as possible, and stage.

Yours,
The answer to the question in this letter is in the affirmative. As long as the wheat in question is not actually sold it may be turned over to the Pool by the member in question instructing the Elevator Agent to have this done. The amount of the advance given by the Elevator Company, provided it is not excessive, will be absorbed by the Pool and the amount thereof deducted from the initial payment according to the member in his initial payment.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 2)

it puts in the field, is entitled to be recognized as the biggest political element in the community.

According to their numbers, it is therefore with the U. P. A. members that the responsibility will rest of representing the views of Alberta people at Ottawa, and of assisting now and for what Alberta's voting power in Parliament shall be used.

These members will go to Ottawa, regardless to amalgamate with any other party, but with permission to act with any in the support of measures having their approval.

CANADA THROUGH WITH TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

(Western Producer)

One thing seems quite evident. Canada is through with the two-party system. Groups are here to stay. Two elections have been held in an effort to secure "stable" government. The rules of the two-party system demand that one of the parties should have a clear majority. In an effort to play politics according to these rules the country, twice in rapid succession, has been compelled to bear the huge expense of a general election. On each occasion the country, or more exactly the West, has refused to play the party game. It is sincerely to be hoped that this time the West will be taken and that the advocates of parliament will accept defeat. It is too expensive to hold an election every few months to prove that the old game is up. The farmers of the West may rest easily. From the point of view of those who desire progress and are concerned with the lot of the common people, particularly that of the Western farmer, the last thing to be desired is "stable" government. Past experience shows that with either party in control the West can expect very little. Now that the balance of power still remains with the smaller group, which is mainly actuated by the ideas of the farmers of the West, we on the prairie can view the situation with equanimity. The last two elections were fought mainly for the purpose of eliminating the anti-party group. That group still stays and if anyone "wins" the election that group was it.

THE ELECTION AND "STABILITY"

(Alberta Labor News)

The contest is over and an election-wary people may sit back for four or five years and watch the result of their action on Tuesday last. It appears at this writing that "stability" has been more or less achieved and that the Liberals will exercise the powers of a "stable" government, having just about sufficient members in the new Parliament to do almost as they wish. We received some pretty good promises from the Liberals. How many of them will be fulfilled?

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Burns Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even brighter than gas or electricity, has been patented by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% coal oil and 4% common kerosene (coal oil). The inventor, G. N. Johnson, 1300 Bridge Avenue East, Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help to introduce it. Write him today for particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and about experience or money make \$100 \$200 per month.

Our October Catalog is just off the press and prices are quoted charges prepaid your station if within 200 miles of Calgary; you will find them interesting. Write us for one.

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Calgary, Alta.

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applications prepared by our own staff,
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Phone 31700. Res. 57170

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WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE COLUMNS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2,000 bushels of Oats for sale," contains 15 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of date of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

Address all correspondence to "The U. F. A." Langford Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

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ALBERTA HONEY, ALFALFA & SWEET
Clover. Case 12-1/2 lb. pails, 435, Graham
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DOLLAR LUMP COAL, \$2.75 PER TON
F.O.B. cars at Rosedale, Alberta.
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PURBURN BARRIED ROCK COCKERELS
—Alberta University, Highborough and
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FOR SALE—REGISTERED BURGOC JER-
sey spring pigs, either sex. W. L. Gray,
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CLOVERSET TANWORTHS ARE REAL
barn type and easy feeders. Choice
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erels. Cloverset Farm, Edmonton.

FOR SALE—WEANLING YORKSHIRE
pigs, fifteen dollars each with registra-
tion papers. H. Phillips, Langdon, Alta.

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ASERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE—
Fifteen heifers and ten bulls; 4 months
to 2 years old; registered; very reason-
able. L. Mcintosh, Huxley, Alta., C.N.R.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP—WE ARE OFFER-
ing for sale a few head of pure-bred
Hampshire ewes from one to six years
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number of our lambs are sired by
Jubilee 215, champion Hampshire ram
at Calgary Fair. Prices on application.
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CLOTHES AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF
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EARN \$22.50 WEEKLY IN SPARE TIME
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Quick removal, and after treatment
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sively procures any tobacco habit. Send
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LANDSEEKER—SEND FOR FREE LIST
Farms and Ranches in North Dakota,
South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and
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Land sold on crop payments at \$12.00
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Why the New Farm Telephone Rates Are Necessary

Alberta has an investment of twenty-three millions of dollars in telephone plant. Nearly one-third of this is invested in farm telephone lines. This investment must be protected or telephone service would cease and the plant become worthless.

Telephone service is not protected unless adequate reserves are provided for the inevitable losses of a plant wearing out in daily use.

The old rates provided barely sufficient revenue to pay operating expenses and interest charges. There was, and could be, no provision for Depreciation Reserve Funds.

Operating costs have been cut \$10.08 per station and can be cut no further without seriously impairing the service. A slight increase in rates is the only means available.

The farmers of Alberta are asked to pay a fair share and no more. The additional revenues from the new rates coupled with the Government Subvention will solve the problem, provide the necessary reserves and put the utility on a sound financial basis.

The Utilities Commission considers the new rates fair. We believe our farm subscribers will concur.

**ALBERTA GOVERNMENT
TELEPHONES**

